WEST Search History

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DATE: Tuesday, January 04, 2005

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	DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
☐	L37	l25 and ((power$4 adj down) near3 (instruct$4 or command$4))	7
☐	L36	l25 and ((power adj down) near3 (instruct$4 or command$4))	7
☐	L35	l25 same ((power adj down) near3 (instruct$4 or command$4))	0
☐	L34	l20 and L33	4
☐	L33	(network$4 with client with ((power$4 adj up) or (wak$4 adj up)))	49
☐	L32	(network$4 with client with (power$4 adj up))	29
☐	L31	(network$4 with client with ((automatic$9 or dynamic$9) near3 (power$4 adj up)))	2
☐	L30	l20 and l25	8
☐	L29	l25 near5 notif$9	2
☐	L28	L27 same (instruct$4 or command$4)	4
☐	L27	(next near2 (power adj up) near2 time)	18
☐	L26	(next near2 (power adj up) near2 date)	2
☐	L25	(next near2 (power adj up))	293
☐	L24	l18 and l20	3
☐	L23	l10 and L20	13
☐	L22	l5 and L20	3
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☐	L20	713/300,310,320,323.ccls.	1758
☐	L19	L18 same time	19
☐	L18	l1 same (power adj up) same (power adj down)	44
☐	L17	l1 and l6	2
☐	L16	l1 same l6	0
☐	L15	l4 and l6	0
☐	L14	l5 and l6	0
☐	L13	(predetermined or predefined) with (power-up/down or (power adj up) or (power adj down)) with schedul$4	14
☐	L12	(predetermined or predefined) near3 (power-up/down or (power adj up) or (power adj down)) near5 schedul$4	2
☐	L11	(predetermined or predefined) near3 (power-up/down or (power adj up) or (power adj down)) near3 schedule	0

☐	L10	(predetermined or predefined) near3 (power-up/down or (power adj up) or (power adj down))	521
☐	L9	L6 same activat$4	4
☐	L8	L6 same ((when or upon) near3 activat$4)	0
☐	L7	L6 with ((when or upon) near3 activat$4)	0
☐	L6	(issue or issuing) near5 (power adj up) near5 (instruction or command)	66
☐	L5	l1 same L3	26
☐	L4	l1 and L3	307
☐	L3	L2 same network$4	15174
☐	L2	((plurality or multiple or several) near2 (device or processor or cpu or (processing adj unit)))	236836
☐	L1	(power near2 (supply or source) near2 control$4)	99077

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L37: Entry 1 of 7 File: USPT Nov 5, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6477361 B1
TITLE: Remote power-down control of wireless terminal

Detailed Description Text (4):
In the present invention the WTSP knows when a wireless terminal is in a power-down state and also knows the time when it will be next turned on. Then, the WTSP can tell a caller to the wireless terminal during the power-down state that the wireless terminal that is being called is off and when it will next be on and in condition to receive a call. More specifically, in accordance with instructions from the subscriber, a command signal is sent by the WTSP, which powers down the wireless terminal. The timing of the control signal is based on subscriber-controlled parameters. The command to power-down the wireless terminal can be a one-day cycle, a 5/2 weekday/weekend cycle, a full 7-day cycle, or a calendar based, day-by-day cycle. The WTSP sends the power-down command signal together with a power-down time duration signal to the wireless terminal over its designated assigned frequency channel. The WTSP can also send the current day and time to the wireless terminal on a regular basis for display.

CLAIMS:

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the menu of options includes authorization for the wireless terminal service provider to attempt to contact the pager when it is next in a power-up state.

17. The method of claim 15 wherein the menu of options includes authorization for the wireless terminal service provider to receive a voice message from the calling party and to place a call to the mobile telephone when it is next in a power-up state and to then transmit the voice message.

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L34: Entry 4 of 4 File: USPT Feb 13, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6189108 B1
TITLE: Reporting of power states for a network connected PC

Brief Summary Text (6):
One solution to this problem has been wake up technology, such as IBM's Wake on LAN technology which supports special signaling over a network to cause a client to power itself up. The network manager may then perform various operations on the client.

Brief Summary Text (7):
A probem with this is that the client may not be turned off but may be powered up but locked in a loop or have other trouble that could be corrected by the network manager by for example reloading the operating system or a particular application program. This is just the type of activity that would desirably be handled off hours but, unfortunately no one is there available to report on machine status.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
713/300

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L34: Entry 2 of 4 File: USPT Oct 15, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6467041 B1
TITLE: Third party host packet replication

Current US Original Classification (1):
713/310

CLAIMS:

5. The network client of claim 1, wherein the means for initiating the boot code sequence comprises a network wake-up event from the network server.

L34: Entry 3 of 4 File: USPT Jul 16, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6421782 B1
TITLE: Expansion unit for differentiating wake-up packets received in an information processing system

Brief Summary Text (15):
A method by which to reduce the TCO involves the employment of a WOL; i.e., a "Wake-up ON LAN" to control the system configuration of clients through a network. At night, when an office is unoccupied, individual client systems on a network that are in the power-off state are automatically activated, so that new applications can be installed in the individual systems and old applications can be updated or replaced.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
713/310

L34: Entry 1 of 4 File: USPT Feb 25, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6526507 B1
TITLE: Data processing system and method for waking a client only in response to receipt of an authenticated Wake-on-LAN packet

Brief Summary Text (7):
One known method for managing a networked system is the ability of a computer system to cause an initially powered-off client computer system on the network to power-up. This method is commonly called "Wake-on-LAN". This method permits a server, or any other computer system on the network, to cause a client on the network to power-up by transmitting a Wake-on-LAN packet. The ability of any computer system to wake another is both an advantage and disadvantage. It may be undesirable to permit any computer system to be able to wake another indiscriminately.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (14):
713/300

Current US Cross Reference Classification (15):
713/310

Current US Cross Reference Classification (16):
713/320

Current US Cross Reference Classification (17):
713/323

L28: Entry 1 of 4 File: USPT Nov 23, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6822432 B2
TITLE: Methods and systems for automated pipeline testing

Detailed Description Text (38):
Test point monitor 24 is a low power device configured for periodic collection of pipe-to-soil voltages through the same cellular-based system used for communications with cathodic system monitors 18. To conserve power, test point monitors 24 are configured with wake-up cycles. The wake-up cycles, in one embodiment, are set at pre-programmed intervals, where test point monitor 24 powers up and checks for a cycling voltage which is being transmitted along the pipe. The cycling voltage instructs test point monitor 24 to begin performing one or more tests, typically the synchronous interruption ("instant off") tests as above described, and typically at a time during the on-off cycles that is pre-programmed into test point monitor 24. If no voltage cycling is present, or if testing is complete, test point monitor 24 powers down to a sleep mode, until the next preprogrammed power up cycle time. In another embodiment, wake-up cycles and times for measurements are transmitted directly to test point monitors 24 over the cellular control channel during a wake-up cycle.

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L22: Entry 3 of 3 File: USPT Aug 10, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5937201 A
TITLE: Management system and method for parallel computer system

Brief Summary Text (36):
As above, in the management system for the parallel computer system, to the system control adapter operated with the auxiliary power source and communicating with the control terminal by using network software and a communication cable different from the network software running on the main processor and the communication cable used by this network software, a system control command is transmitted from the control terminal and executed by the sub-processor operated with the auxiliary power source to control the main processors of the plurality of nodes. Accordingly, irrespective of the operation state of the main processor for executing parallel processing and the operation state of the operating system of the main processor and the network software, the control terminal can collectively control the maintenance and management of the plurality of nodes constituting the parallel computer system.

Current US Original Classification (1):
713/310

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L24: Entry 3 of 3 File: USPT Jun 16, 1987

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4674031 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Peripheral power sequencer based on peripheral susceptibility to AC transients

Brief Summary Text (12):
The present invention contemplates a programmable power supply controller for regulating the manner in which input power is applied to and removed from a plurality of electronic devices, each exhibiting a unique, individual sensitivity to variations in the input power. Input power is sequentially applied to each of the electronic devices such that those devices least sensitive to input voltage variations are energized first and those devices most sensitive to such variations are energized last. A reverse sequence is used in system power down with power removed from the most sensitive devices first and from the least sensitive devices last. During the power up and power down sequences, sufficient time is provided between successive device power up and power down to allow for the settling out of switching transients to eliminate this source of operating irregularities. The controller of the present invention is programmable to provide flexibiliy in the numbers and types of electronic devices controlled and is particularly adapted for use in a computer terminal having a plurality of peripheral devices such as a printer, a disc memory, a modem, etc., which operate under the control of a central processor unit. In one embodiment, a plurality of relays each coupled to a respective switch in an AC line are sequentially actuated by the controller in a predetermined manner for sequentially applying power to or removing power from a plurality of electronic devices each coupled to the AC line.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (7):
713/300

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L22: Entry 1 of 3 File: USPT Dec 17, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6496103 B1
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Device, system and method for secure

Detailed Description Text (23):
FIG. 2 is a schematic block diagram of a preferred embodiment of intelligent power unit 22 according to the present invention. In this embodiment, intelligent power unit 22 features a power supply 32 for generating the actual power. Power supply 32 is preferably capable of supplying power to a plurality of devices, such that power supply 32 is connected to a plurality of power ports 34. Each power port 34 preferably features a separate processor 36, for performing the interrogation process, and a hardware controller 38, for controlling the supply of power through power port 34. Alternatively, a single processor 36 could control the activity of a plurality of power ports 34 (not shown). Processor 36 is in communication with a memory 40, which contains the necessary data for determining whether the network device (not shown) should receive power. Memory 40 is either provided separately for each power port 34 as shown, or alternatively is shared by a plurality of power ports 34 (not shown).

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
713/300

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
713/310

L22: Entry 2 of 3 File: USPT Nov 9, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5983353 A
TITLE: System and method for activating a deactivated device by standardized messaging in a network

Detailed Description Text (13):
The network interface power supply 354 is connected to the network interface controller 352 and supplies power to the network interface 329 independently from the supply to the device computer 300. The network interface power supply 354 advantageously supplies power in the order of milliwatts to the network interface 329 so that the network interface 329 is active whether the remainder of the device computer 300 is active or inactive. The network interface power supply 354 advantageously enables the network interface 329 to monitor messages even when power to the device computer 300 is terminated. The network interface controller 352 implements a control algorithm for controlling access to the device computer 300, operating as the receiving device 104 shown in FIG. 1. The network interface controller 352 is encoded with a network identifier address that uniquely identifies the receiving device 104 and distinguishes the receiving device 104 from any other device. The network identifier address identifies the receiving device 104 according to the IEEE 802.3 specification and supplies a unique designation of the receiving device 104 for multiple network communication protocols including ARPANET, Ethernet, Token Ring, ATM and the like. Accordingly, every receiving device including computers, desktops, laptops, workstations and the like have a unique, defined destination address.

Current US Original Classification (1):
713/310

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L24: Entry 1 of 3 File: USPT Nov 13, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6317839 B1
TITLE: Method of and apparatus for controlling supply of power to a peripheral device in a computer system

Detailed Description Text (22):
Main power supply 412 has a power control input 416 which is coupled to an output of logic circuitry 410. When a power up signal is applied at power control input 416, main power supply 412 supplies the electrical power to peripheral device components 320. However, when a power down signal is present at power control input 416, main power supply 412 terminates supply of electrical power to peripheral device components 320 and peripheral device 308 is in a peripheral device OFF state.

Current US Original Classification (1):
713/320

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L24: Entry 2 of 3 File: USPT Oct 6, 1987

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4698748 A
TITLE: Power-conserving control system for turning-off the power and the clocking for data transactions upon certain system inactivity

Abstract Text (1):
A control system, as for controlling automotive body functions, is powered by a limited capacity electrical power source and is structured and controlled in a manner to minimize consumption of electrical power. The control system conducts data transactions between a central control station and one or more remote controllers connected therewith, and the central control station includes a provision for electronic signal processing for controlling the data transactions with the remote controllers. A power FET is operatively connected to the power source and to a portion of the control system for selectively connecting or disconnecting power to that control system portion. The system employs a NMOS microprocessor. The portion of the control system from which power may be disconnected will typically include the processor. The level of system activity is monitored and a power-down, or "sleep" control signal is automatically provided if a predetermined condition of inactivity occurs. That power-down control signal is operatively applied to certain control circuitry for in turn causing the power switch to disconnect power when the power-down control results. Correspondingly, a timer, which preferably is continuously powered, times a "sleep" interval during which power is disconnected from the relevant control system portion and generates a power-up control signal at the end of some predetermined time. The control circuitry responds to this power-up control signal by causing the power switch to reapply power to the previously disconnected portions of the control system.

Brief Summary Text (10):
According to the present invention, a control system powered by a limited capacity electrical power souce is structured and controlled in a manner to minimize consumption of electrical power. The control system is designed for conducting data transactions between a central control station and one or more remote controllers connected therewith, and the central control station includes a provision for electronic signal processing, as by a microprocessor, for controlling the data transactions with the remote controllers. A power switching device, as for instance a power FET, is operatively connected to the power source and to a portion of the control system for selectively connecting or disconnecting power to that control system portion. The system employs a microprocessor based on NMOS or other technology. Accordingly, the portion of the control system from which power may be disconnected will typically include the processor. The level of system activity is monitored and a power-down control signal is automatically provided if a predetermined condition of inactivity occurs. That power-down control signal is operatively applied to certain control circuitry for in turn causing the power switch to disconnect power when the power-down control results. Correspondingly, a timer, which preferably is continuously powered, serves to time an interval during which power is disconnected from the relevant control system portion and for generating a power-up control signal at the end of some predetermined time. The control circuitry responds to this power-up control signal by causing the power switch to reapply power to the previously disconnected portions of the control system.

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L9: Entry 4 of 4 File: USPT Sep 7, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5243593 A
TITLE: Method of activating tandem digital subscriber lines

Detailed Description Text (28):
Referring specifically to FIG. 3, activation is initiated by the MCU 40 of the LT line unit, which issues a power-up command and thereafter an activation request. In response to the activation request AR, the U-chip 30 sends a wake-up tone TL across DSL-16, which tone is received by the U-chip 30 of LUNT 18. In response to the wake-up tone the U-chip 30 sends to MCU 40 of LUNT 18 a line signal detect, LSD, interrupt. The MCU 40 of LUNT 18 then issues a power-up command PUP to its associated U-chip 30 and immediately thereafter an activation request AR command. In response to the activation request command, the U-chip of LUNT 18 sends a wake-up tone TN across the DSL-16 to the U-chip 30 of LT 12. Subsequent to the wake-up tone TN, the U-chip of LUNT 18 transmits two pulse patterns SN1 and SN0 across the DSL to the U-chip 30 of LT 12.

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L13: Entry 7 of 14 File: USPT Aug 15, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6104582 A
TITLE: Storm alert automatic system power-down

Detailed Description Text (3):
In particular, in accordance with the principles of the present invention, a computer system periodically connects to a suitable terminal providing requested information to the computer system relating to a weather service to determine whether a storm alert or warning has been issued for a local area or whether a storm is forecast in the local area. The local area is one in which the computer system is installed. If the computer system determines that a storm alert or warning has been issued for the local area, or that an impending storm is forecast for the local area, the computer system is adapted to automatically power-down without further user intervention, either immediately, at a scheduled time, or upon expiration of a predetermined preset time period. This decision can be based, e.g., on the severity and/or imminence of the impending storm. For instance, the computer system may automatically power-down after 15 minutes if a user does not respond to a visual and/or audible prompt to the user of the computer system indicating that automatic power-down is about to occur.

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L13: Entry 11 of 14 File: USPT Aug 6, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5544138 A
TITLE: Adaptive system for optimizing disk drive power consumption

Brief Summary Text (14):
There is accordingly a clearly-felt need in the art for a system that can establish the optimal balance between reduced power consumption and immediate disk drive accessibility. Even those practitioners who suggest sophisticated multi-mode power-down schemes rely on fixed delay time intervals, whether predetermined or user-specified. Furthermore, the order of transition through several reduced-power operating modes is nonadaptive and predetermined according to all known power-management systems, none of which provide any means for adapting the power-down sequence or schedule to changes in the likelihood of an imminent command for disk access. These unresolved problems and deficiencies are clearly felt in the an and are solved by this invention in the manner described below.

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L13: Entry 14 of 14 File: EPAB Aug 19, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 499564 A2
TITLE: Method and apparatus for automatic power removal in a data processing system.

Abstract Text (1):
A method and apparatus for automatically controlling the removal of electrical power from a data processing system in order to avoid the uncontrolled termination of operations within the system. Scheduled system on and off times are stored within memory (84) within the data processing system. At a predetermined time prior to each scheduled power off time (86), warning messages are automatically transmitted to all users within the system (88). Each user may then request the deferral or cancellation of a selected power off (92). In the absence of a cancellation request and after any requested deferral period (96) the system will automatically initiate and conclude termination operations such as "clean up" (100) or "back up" (104) operations. Thereafter, a determination is made to ensure that a scheduled system on time will not occur within a predetermined period following an attempted removal of electrical power (108) in order to ensure that sufficient time is available for a complete power down sequence. In one embodiment of the present invention, an additional user specified power off program may be selected to ensure that additional conditions are met prior to permitting power removal.

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L12: Entry 1 of 2 File: USPT Oct 12, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6804503 B2
TITLE: Communication device with a self-calibrating sleep timer

Detailed Description Text (20):
It is understood that an event may represent the starting of a state machine as known in the art that effects a preprogrammed sequence of events. The state machine represents a sequence of programmed event times in the form of delays and associated commands to be executed at the respective delay times. State machines are useful for example, in scheduling a predetermined power-up sequence for the communication device 20.

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